

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED INTERSTATE-71 WIDENING PROJECT IN JEFFERSON AND OLDHAM COUNTIES, KENTUCKY (ITEM NO. 5-483.00)



by
Richard L. Herndon, RPA

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ABSTRACT

On January 28, 2016, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc., personnel completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Interstate-71 widening project in Jefferson and Oldham Counties, Kentucky (Item Number 5-483.00). The survey was conducted at the request of Tom Springer at Qk4 on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The proposed widening of Interstate-71 will occur between Interstate-265 in Jefferson County and KY 329 in Oldham County and includes improvements to Chamberlain Lane and Brownsboro Road where each passes over or under the interstate. The majority of the proposed work will occur within existing right-of-ways; however, approximately .4 ha (1.0 acre) of new right-of-way had to be surveyed. An Office of State Archaeology records review showed previously recorded prehistoric Site 15Jf271a as being located within the project area. A review of the original site form, however, placed the site to the north and well outside the project footprint. Field methods consisted of pedestrian survey and screened shovel testing. The entire project area was surveyed, and land within the project area was mostly woods and pasture grass. No archaeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. No archaeological sites listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places will be affected by the proposed construction activities. Therefore, archaeological clearance is recommended.

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I. INTRODUCTION

On January 28, 2016, Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. (CRA), personnel completed an archaeological survey of the proposed widening of Interstate-71 (I-71) in Jefferson and Oldham Counties, Kentucky (Figure 1). The survey was conducted at the request of Tom Springer of Qk4 on behalf of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) under Item Number 5-483.00. The proposed widening of I-71 will occur between I-265 in Jefferson County and KY 329 in Oldham County and includes improvements to Chamberlain Lane and Brownsboro Road where each passes over or under the interstate (Figures 2 and 3).

Fieldwork was completed by Richard Herndon in 10 work hours using pedestrian survey supplemented with systematic screened shovel testing. Office of State Archaeology (OSA) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) data requested by CRA on January 21, 2016, and was returned on January 28, 2016. The results were researched by Heather Barras of CRA at the OSA on February 10, 2016. The OSA project registration number is FY15_8740.



Figure 1. Map of Kentucky showing the location of Oldham and Jefferson Counties.

Project Description

The proposed widening of I-71 is to occur along the entire length of the road from I-265 in Jefferson County at the west end to KY 329 in Oldham County at the east end. Also included are improvements to several roads that cross over the interstate within the area that is to be widened. However, an archaeological survey was only required for those portions of the proposed project that were to occur outside the existing right-of-way

(ROW). Eight small-sized parcels encompassing approximately .4 ha (1.0 acre) in total were identified outside the existing ROW and as such were surveyed.

The purpose of the project is to improve safety and traffic operation by adding a third traffic lane that would alleviate traffic congestion. By utilizing the transportation planning and preliminary engineering procedures developed by the KYTC, the project has been advanced to the phase I design and environmental process.

Purpose of Study

The study was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This transportation project is federally funded and is therefore considered an undertaking subject to 106 review.

The purpose of this assessment was to locate, describe, evaluate, and make appropriate recommendations for the future treatment of any historic properties or sites that may be affected by the project. For the purposes of this assessment, a site was defined as “any location where human behavior has resulted in the deposition of artifacts, or other evidence of purposive behavior at least 50 years of age” (Sanders 2006:2). Cultural deposits less than 50 years of age were not considered sites in accordance with “Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines” (National Park Service 1983).

A description of the project area, the field methods used, and the results of this investigation follow. The investigation is intended to conform to the *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* (Sanders 2006).

Summary of Findings

Prior to conducting the field research, a records review was conducted at OSA. The review indicated that one previously recorded prehistoric archaeological site, 15Jf271a, was located within the proposed project area. A review of the original site form, however,

showed the site location as being to the north and well outside the project footprint. No archaeological sites were recorded during this survey. No archaeological sites listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) will be affected by the proposed construction, and archaeological clearance is recommended.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area consists of eight small-sized parcels, encompassing a total of approximately .4 ha. These parcels were scattered on the north and south sides of I-71 between I-265 and KY 329. This area straddles the Jefferson and Oldham County line just northwest of Crestwood. Elevations in the project area ranged from 207 to 226 m (680 to 740 ft) above mean sea level (AMSL). Much of the project is located in the uplands adjacent to the South Fork of Harrods Creek.

Most of the survey was located in wooded areas. This was especially the case for those parcels at the eastern and western ends of the project footprint. At the western end the vegetation was secondary growth (Figure 4). The original trees had been cleared years earlier for a water line that spanned the entire parcel (Figure 5). The entire length and width of the proposed corridor within the parcel was disturbed by this water line. A portion of this parcel also had storm water drainage.

It was in this area where OSA data located previously recorded prehistoric Site 15Jf271a. No evidence of the site, however, was identified during the survey. A review of the original site form clarified the absence of archaeological remains by showing the actual site boundaries to be well north of the project area.

Four parcels located along either side of Brownsboro Road (KY 1694) as it crosses over I-71 were heavily disturbed by modern earth moving activities and residential construction. These areas were terra-formed for the construction of apartment complexes

(Figure 6), a fire station (Figure 7), and a golf course. Portions of these parcels also had numerous utilities that further disturbed the soils in these areas.

The remaining three parcels were located at the eastern end of the project footprint. Vegetation in these parcels was mostly wooded (Figure 8), but also included some open grass pastures (Figure 9). One of these parcels had a sewer line that disturbed much of its entire width and length (Figure 10).

As documented above, ground surface visibility within all parcels was obscured by secondary undergrowth, leaves, tall grass, and manicured lawns. Many of these same parcels were also heavily disturbed by modern construction activities. All areas were shovel tested due to the lack of ground surface visibility, except in cases where obvious buried utilities were located and a small portion of one parcel that was heavily sloped. This latter area was pedestrian surveyed only. Figure 3 shows the field methods employed for each of the parcels surveyed.

Two soil series have been defined in the project area. They consist of Beasley silt loam and Crider silt loam. The soil series are classified by the amount of time it has taken them to form and the landscape position they are found on (Birkeland 1984; Soil Survey Staff 1999). This information can provide a relative age of the soils and can express the potential for buried archaeological deposits within them (Stafford 2004). The soil order and group classifications for each soil series are used to assist with determining this potential.

The Beasley series soils (Typic Hapludalfs) are deep, well drained soils on ridges and sideslopes. Permeability is moderately slow. These soils formed in residuum from soft calcareous shale, siltstone, and limestone. Slopes range from 2 to 60 percent. A characteristic profile consists of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam from 0 to 18 cm (0 to 7 in) with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil from 18 to 58 cm (7 to 23 in) below ground surface (bgs) (Soil Survey Staff 2011).

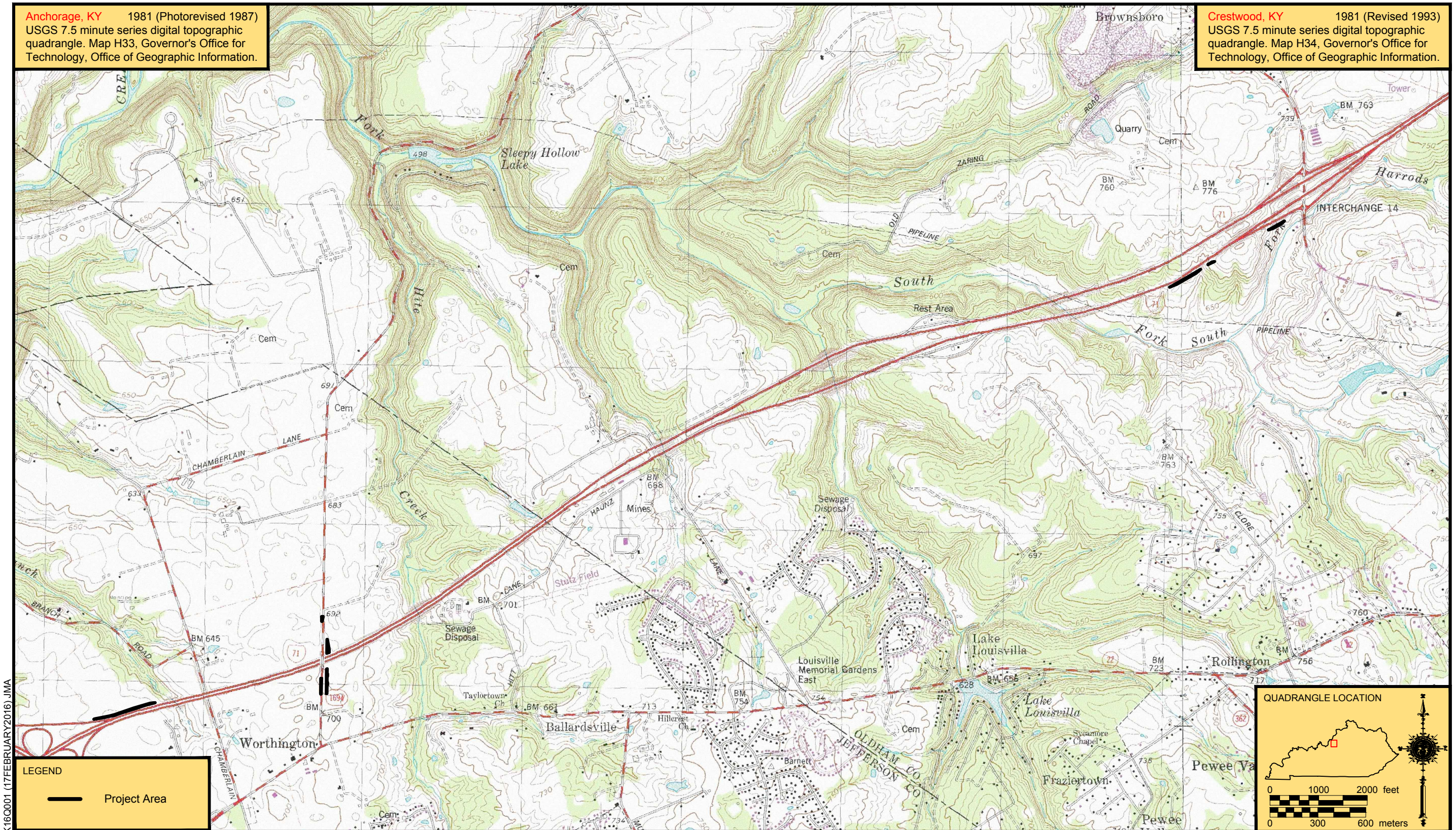


Figure 2. Location of project area on topographic quadrangle.

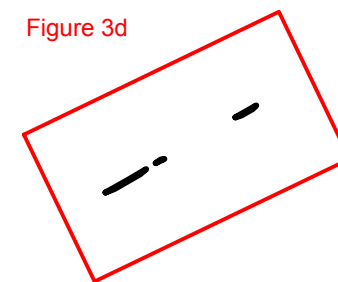
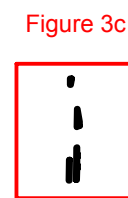
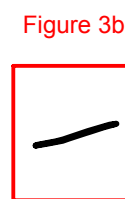
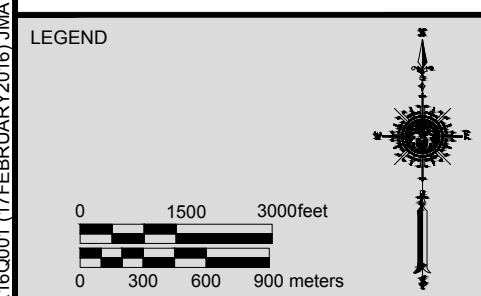


Figure 3a. Project area map plan (key).

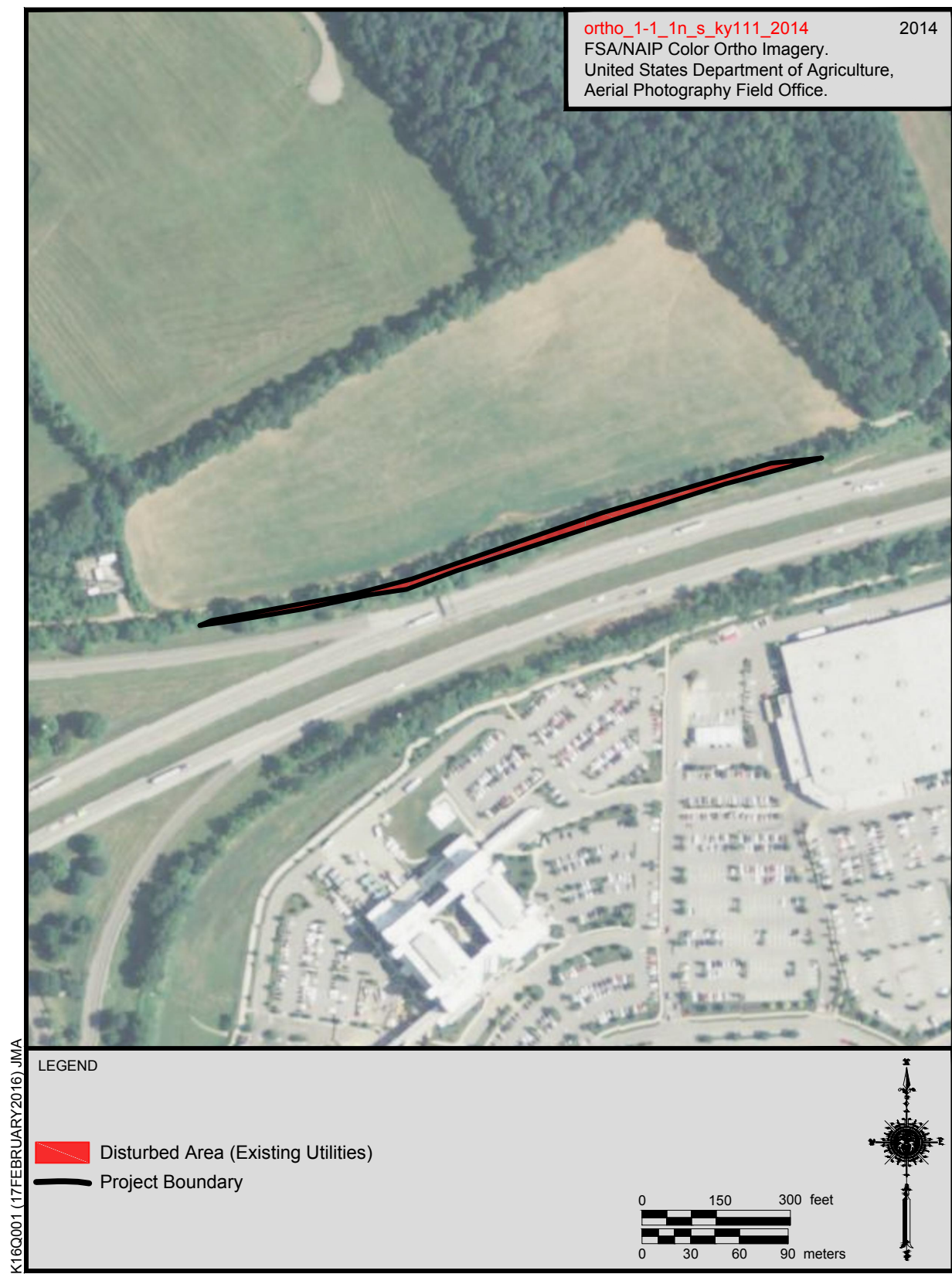


Figure 3b. Project area map plan.



Figure 3c. Project area map plan.

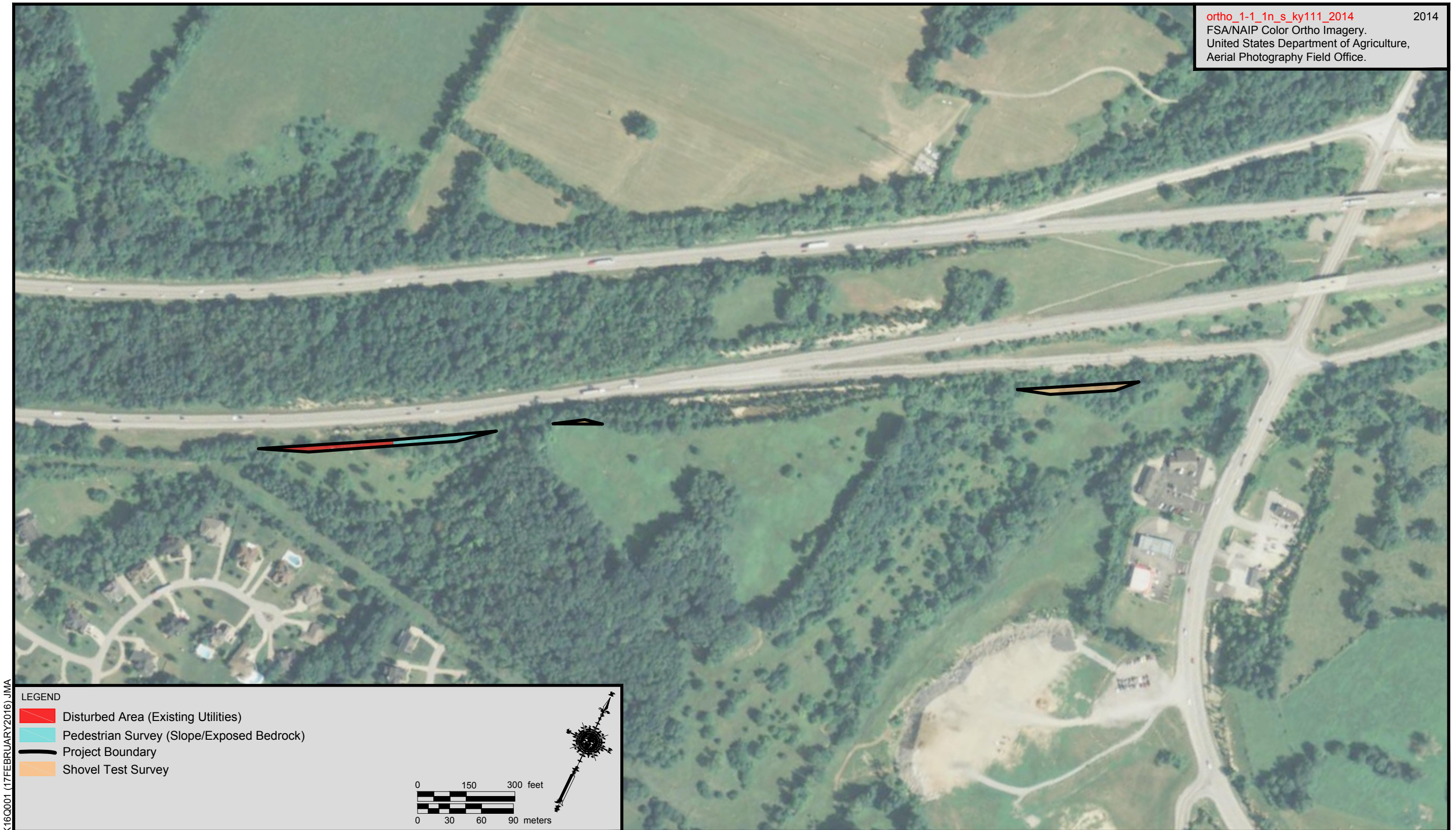


Figure 3d. Project area map plan.



Figure 4. Overview of far western parcel showing secondary growth vegetation, facing east.



Figure 5. Water line that disturbed the entire length of the western-most parcel, facing south.



Figure 6. Overview of apartment complex along Brownsboro Road showing the terra-formed landscape and disturbances due to utilities, facing north.



Figure 7. Modified landscape due to the construction of the fire station and disturbances due to utilities, facing south.



Figure 8. Overview of woods at eastern end of project area, facing east.



Figure 9. Pasture area at eastern end of project area, facing northeast.



Figure 10. Disturbance due to sewer line construction.

Crider series soils consist of deep, well-drained typic Paleudalfs on wide, nearly level ridges; on short, strongly sloping sideslopes; and in sinks. The surface layer and the upper part of the subsoil formed primarily in loess of Sangamon age or older and the lower part of the subsoil formed primarily in residuum derived from high-grade limestone. A typical profile for Crider soils is a brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam to 25 cm (10 in) bgs followed by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam (Soil Survey Staff 1999).

The Beasley and Crider soil series are classified as Alfisols, which are found on landforms that formed during the Late Pleistocene or earlier (Soil Survey Staff 1999:163–165). Archaeological deposits would only be found on or very near the ground surface on landforms mapped with these Alfisols.

Sediments observed in shovel probes in the project area conformed to the descriptions

of Beasley and Crider silt loams. Probes revealed dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam from ground surface to approximately 15 cm bgs (6 in) bgs. Below this top zone was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay subsoil. This zone contained many fine iron/manganese concretions.

III. RESULTS OF THE FILE AND RECORDS SEARCH AND SURVEY PREDICTIONS

Previous Research in Jefferson and Oldham Counties

Prior to initiating fieldwork, a search of records maintained by the NRHP

(available online at: <http://nrhp.focus.nps.gov/natreg/home.do?searchtype=natreg/home>) and the OSA (FY15_8740) was conducted to: 1) determine if the project area had been previously surveyed for archaeological resources; 2) identify any previously recorded archaeological sites that were situated within the project area; 3) provide information concerning what archaeological resources could be expected within the project area; and 4) provide a context for any archaeological resources recovered within the project area.

A search of the NRHP records indicated that no archaeological sites listed in the NRHP were situated within the current project area or within a 2 km radius of the project area. The OSA file search was conducted between January 21 and 28, 2016. The work at OSA consisted of a review of professional survey reports and records of archaeological sites for an area encompassing a 2 km radius of the project footprint. To further characterize the archaeological resources in the general area, the OSA archaeological site database for the county was reviewed and synthesized. The review of professional survey reports and archaeological site data in the county provided basic information on the types of archaeological resources that were likely to occur within the project area and the landforms that were most likely to contain these resources. The results are discussed below.

OSA records revealed that 13 previous professional archaeological surveys were conducted within a 2 km radius of the project area. Twenty-three archaeological sites have been recorded in this area also. One of these sites falls within the actual project footprint (15Jf271a). This site, however, was found to be misplaced in the OSA database since the original site form had the site located north of the project area. No evidence of the site was identified during the current survey. An additional survey completed within the 2 km area has not yet been entered in the OSA GIS (DiBlasi and Braunbeck 1977). One site was found during this survey within the 2 km, but not within the actual project area.

The records search revealed that 5 of the 23 sites in the file search area (15Jf701, 15Jf739, 15Ol110, 15Ol144, and 15Ol145) are historic farms/residences and one site (15Jf711) is a historic farm/residence with an isolated prehistoric find. One site is a historic cemetery (15Jf575). Another site is a historic springhouse/pumphouse (15Jf738). Seven of the 23 sites (15Jf274, 15Jf279, 15Jf280, 15Jf284–15Jf286, and 15Ol2) are prehistoric open habitations without mounds and two sites (15Jf705 and 15Jf707) are prehistoric open habitations with historic isolated finds. The remaining five sites (15Jf271, 15Jf704, 15Jf706, 15Jf708, and 15Ol143) are multicomponent sites with historic and prehistoric components. The 2 km radius included areas within the Anchorage, Crestwood, and Jeffersonville quadrangles.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Heather D. Barras

From October 27 to December 31, 1976, a literature search of all of Oldham County and portions of Bullitt, Henry, and Shelby Counties, Kentucky was performed for the Louisville 208 Planning District (DiBlasi and Braunbeck 1977). The literature search was requested by Schimpeler-Corradina Associates, Consulting Engineers. All site information was placed on one map as a comprehensive reference for future research. Sites 15Bu230–15Bu237, 15Bu242, 15Bu244, 15Bu253, 15Bu254, 15Bu294, 15Ol1–15Ol15, 15Ol17–15Ol22, 15Sh202, and 15Sh203 were included within this collection of information.

Of all the sites recorded at the time, Site 15Ol2 is the only one located within the 2 km radius of the current project area. It was recorded as a prehistoric site with unknown cultural affiliation. NRHP eligibility was not determined beyond the authors statement that all the sites in the report needed further testing to determine their eligibility potential (DiBlasi and Braunbeck 1977).

In October and November of 1991, ARCS conducted an archaeological survey of the

proposed construction of the North County Wastewater Facilities in Jefferson County, Kentucky (Bader and Evans 1992). At the request of Proctor/Davis/Ray Engineers (PDR), Inc., a project corridor approximately 11.4 km (7.1 mi) in length was investigated with a pedestrian survey supplemented with shovel testing. One previously unidentified archaeological site (15Jf591) was recorded as a result of this survey. The site was not located within the 2 km radius of the current project.

On December 9, 1996, CRA personnel completed an archaeological survey of seven proposed sewer pump station locations in Oldham County, Kentucky (Wingfield 1996). The survey was conducted at the request of PDR Engineers, Inc., on behalf of the City of Crestwood (State Application Identifier No.: KY 960611-0522). The project originally called for eight proposed pump locations totaling .5 ha (1.2 acres), but one location totaling .04 ha (.10 acre) was denied landowner access. The remaining .46 ha (1.14 acres) were surveyed by an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented with shovel testing. No archaeological sites were encountered during the survey and no further archaeological work was recommended on the pump locations surveyed.

Between January 3 and January 10, 2000, Cultural Horizons, Inc., personnel conducted an archaeological survey of proposed commercial vehicle monitoring stations along I-71 in Henry and Oldham Counties, Kentucky (Stallings and Ross-Stallings 2000). The survey was conducted at the request of Presnell Associates, Inc. The project area consisted of approximately 8.0 ha (19.8 acres). One proposed monitoring station area of unspecified size was denied access by the landowner. The remaining four proposed monitoring stations were investigated with a pedestrian survey supplemented with shovel testing. No archaeological sites were identified and no further work was recommended.

On September 29 and 30, 2003, CRA personnel conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed intersection improvement for KY 22 at Murphy Lane near the community of

Ballardsville in Jefferson County (Pironti 2003). The survey was conducted at the request of David Waldner for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (Item Number 5-141.00). Field investigation included intensive pedestrian survey and screened shovel testing of undisturbed areas outside the existing ROW. The survey resulted in the discovery of one previously unrecorded archaeological site (15Jf701).

Site 15Jf701 is located within the 2 km radius of the current project area. Site 15Jf701 was a single alignment of cut limestone slabs set end-to-end and was approximately 17 m (56 ft) long and several inches wide. The cut stone was located in the top soil and had been grown over with vegetation. The site type and age were unable to be determined with the existing data as no diagnostic artifacts or elements associated with the site were recovered or observed. Archaeological and historical research did not uncover any definitive information on the function or age of the wall. It was concluded that additional research would be unlikely to recover any additional information beyond that already documented. The site did not meet the criteria for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, and no additional archaeological work was recommended (Pironti 2003).

On October 9, 2008, CRA personnel completed an archaeological survey of a proposed walking path in a park in the city of Brownsboro Farm, Jefferson County, Kentucky (Stephenson 2008). At the request of John Shea of the City of Brownsboro Farm, approximately .4 ha (1.0 acre) was investigated by pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel testing. No archaeological sites were identified and no further work was recommended.

On October 9 and 14, 2008, CRA personnel conducted an archaeological survey of the proposed Norton Healthcare Outpatient Pediatric Center in Jefferson County, Kentucky (Kerr and Stephenson 2008). The survey was conducted at the request of Laura Darnell of Redwing Ecological Services, Inc., on behalf of Laughlin Millea Hillman

Architecture, LLC. The project area consisted of approximately 4.0 ha (10 acres) and was surveyed in its entirety by an intensive pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel testing. Two previously undocumented archaeological sites were identified during the survey (15Jf738 and 15Jf739).

Both sites are located within the 2 km radius of the current project area. Site 15Jf738 consisted of the remains of a twentieth-century outbuilding, limestone steps and partial foundation of another outbuilding, and a concrete trough associated with a farmstead outside the surveyed area. Site 15Jf739 was a historic farm/residence with a low density of cultural materials. Neither site was considered eligible for the NRHP. No further archaeological work was recommended (Kerr and Stephenson 2008).

Between March 23 and 25, 2009, CRA personnel conducted a cultural resource survey of the Brentwood Subdivision development area in Oldham County, Kentucky (Donahue 2009). The survey was conducted at the request of Matt Blake of Redwing Ecological Services, Inc., on behalf of Oldham Farms Development, LLC. The project area was located in the town of Crestwood and covered approximately 100 ha (248 acres) that were surveyed using intensive pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel tests. A records review at the OSA revealed that one prehistoric archaeological site (15OI2) was recorded within the project boundaries, but the site could not be relocated. In addition, CRA personnel located three new archaeological sites (15OI143–15OI145), all of which were located within the 2 km radius of the current project area.

The negative findings at Site 15OI2 suggest that the site has either been destroyed or that the location of the site was incorrectly reported. Site 15OI143 is a multicomponent historic farm/residence dating from the early nineteenth through the twentieth century with standing structures and a prehistoric open habitation of indeterminate temporal affiliation. Site 15OI144 is a historic farm/residence dating from the mid-nineteenth

to twentieth century with cultural material recovered from the surface of a plowed field. Site 15OI145 is a historic farmstead site from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century consisting of a collapsed structure with a low to moderate density scatter of associated historic artifacts. All three sites lacked subsurface integrity and were not deemed eligible for the NRHP. No further work was recommended (Donahue 2009).

On February 23, 2010, CRA personnel completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Wolf Pen Branch Phase II water line in eastern Jefferson County, Kentucky (Quick and Faberson 2010). At the request of Rebecca Colvin of Third Rock Consultants, LLC, on behalf of the Louisville Water Company, approximately 10.7 ha (26.4 acres) were investigated with a pedestrian survey, soil probing, and screened shovel testing. One previously documented archaeological site (15Jf575) was located within the survey boundaries. Site 15Jf575 was a historic cemetery that was excavated and partially removed in 1991. The site could not be relocated and no new archaeological sites were identified. Project clearance was recommended.

Between December 10 and 15, 2010 and between May 10 and June 1, 2011, Corn Island Archaeology, LLC, personnel conducted an archaeological survey of a proposed sewer line corridor along Harrods Creek in Jefferson and Oldham Counties, Kentucky (Wetzel et al. 2011). The survey was conducted at the request of Laura Darnell of Redwing Ecological Services, Inc., of Louisville, Kentucky, on behalf of the Metropolitan Sewer District. The project area consisted of 43.4 ha (107.3 acres) and was investigated via pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel testing. One archaeological site (15OI146) and one isolated find were documented during the survey. The site, which is not located within the 2 km radius of the current project, was not eligible for NRHP inclusion. Project clearance was recommended.

On November 3, 2011, CRA personnel conducted an archaeological survey for a proposed force main sewer line between the Orchard Grass and Willow Creek waste water treatment plants in Oldham County, Kentucky (Hopwood and Herndon 2011). The survey was conducted at the request of Holly Nicholas of Kentucky Engineering Group, PLLC, on behalf of Oldham County Environmental Authority. The project area consisted of a 15 m (50 ft) wide linear corridor measuring 1,536 m (5,041 ft) in length and was investigated by intensive pedestrian survey supplemented by screened shovel tests. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey and no further work was recommended.

Between June 28 and July 24, 2013, Corn Island Archaeology, LLC, personnel conducted an archaeological survey of proposed realignments to a planned sewer line corridor in Jefferson County, Kentucky (McGrath 2013). Approximately 12.0 ha (29.6 acres) were investigated at the request of Kiersten Fuchs of Redwing Ecological Services Inc. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel testing. One prehistoric isolated find was identified, but no archaeological sites were documented. Project clearance was recommended.

On June 9, 2014, Corn Island Archaeology, LLC personnel completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Phase 2 development of the Netherwood Condominiums in Jefferson County, Kentucky (Fisher and Schatz 2014). At the request of David Frey of Land Design and Development, Inc., 1.8 ha (4.5 acres) were investigated utilizing pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel testing. No archaeological sites were identified and project clearance was recommended.

On December 17, 2014, CRA personnel completed an archaeological survey of the proposed Chamberlain Lane Transitional Care and Rehabilitation Center, in Jefferson County, Kentucky (Davies 2015). The survey was conducted at the request of Tim Huber of

Ramsey Development, Inc., on behalf of Healthcare, Inc. The project measured approximately 3.6 ha (9.0 acres) and was investigated via pedestrian survey supplemented with screened shovel testing. One archaeological site (15Jf870) was documented during the survey. Site 15Jf870 is not located within the 2 km radius of the current project.

Sites 15Jf271, 15Jf274, 15Jf279, 15Jf280, 15Jf284–15Jf286, 15Jf704–15Jf708, 15Jf711, 15O1110, and the initial recording of 15Jf575 did not have associated reports on file, but the site forms found in the OSA records provided information on the sites (Table 1).

Based on the site form, Site 15Jf271 includes two sections. Site 15Jf271a was located north of I-71 and it was this part of the site that was located within the project area. It had multiple prehistoric occupations present spanning the Archaic and Woodland periods. The other part of the site, 15Jf271b, was located south of I-71 and contained a large Archaic component. Both portions of the site were located in large agricultural fields.

Archaeological Site Data for Jefferson County

OSA records show that prior to this survey, 722 archaeological sites had been recorded in Jefferson County (Table 2). Approximately 74 percent of these (n = 533) are prehistoric open habitations without mounds. Another type of site common in Jefferson County are historic farm/residence sites (n = 104, 14 percent). The remaining 12 percent of sites includes cemeteries, caves, prehistoric mounds or earthworks, rockshelters, and workshops, among a few others.

Most of the recorded sites were located on floodplains (n = 375, 52 percent). Terraces (n = 105, 15 percent) and dissected uplands (n = 98, 14 percent) were also common. The current project area is almost entirely on dissected uplands and hillsides.

Table 1. Sites with No Associated Report.

Site	Site Name	References	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation	Surveyed By	Survey Company	Survey Date	Investigation Type	NRHP Status	Notes
15Jf271a	Von Alloman Site 1A	Granger et al. 1973 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic, undefined Early Woodland Middle Woodland Late Woodland	not specified	not specified	not specified	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	South of I-71
15JF271b	Von Alloman Site 1B	Granger et al. 1973 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic, undefined	not specified	not specified	not specified	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	North of I-71
15Jf271 revisit	Von Alloman Farm Site	Smith et al. 2003 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds indeterminate historic	Early Archaic Middle Archaic Late Archaic Early Woodland 1901-1950	E. Smith, E. Hartsay, L. Rumbley	Dr. J. E. Granger and Associates, Inc.	September and October 2003	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	Site form notes that 15Jf271B was apparently destroyed by the construction of I-71
15Jf274	Big Springs Site	Granger et al. 1973 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds	Archaic, undefined Woodland, undefined Mississippian	not specified	not specified	not specified	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf279	-	Granger et al. 1973 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds	Late Archaic Early Woodland	not specified	not specified	not specified	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf280	-	Granger et al. 1973 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds	indeterminate prehistoric	not specified	not specified	not specified	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf280 revisit	-	Smith et al. 2003 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds indeterminate historic	Early Archaic 1901-1950	E. Smith, E. Hartsay, L. Rumbley	J.E. Granger and Associates Inc.	October 2003	Intensive	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf284	Von Alloman 4	none	open habitation w/o mounds	indeterminate prehistoric	not specified	not specified	unknown date	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf285	-	Granger et al. 1973 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds	indeterminate prehistoric	not specified	not specified	not specified	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf286	Hitt Lane	none	open habitation w/o mounds	indeterminate prehistoric	not specified	not specified	not specified	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf575	Hite (Urton) Cemetery	none	cemetery	1801-1900	P.J. DiBlasi and crew	U of L Archaeology Program	May 10, 1991 - June 14, 1991	Excavated	inventory site	-
15Jf704	-	Smith et al. 2003 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds indeterminate historic	Early Archaic Middle Archaic Late Woodland/Mississippian 1901-1950	E. Smith, E. Hartsay, L. Rumbley	Dr. J. Granger and Associates	Sept - Oct, 2003	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf705	-	Smith et al. 2003 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds historic isolated find	indeterminate prehistoric 1901-1950	E. Smith, E. Hartsay, L. Rumbley	Dr. J. Granger and Associates	Sept - Oct, 2003	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf706	-	Smith et al. 2003 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds indeterminate historic	Middle Woodland Late Woodland/Mississippian 1901-1950	E. Smith, E. Hartsay, L. Rumbley	J.E. Granger and Associates Inc.	September and October 2003	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf707	-	Smith et al. 2003 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds historic isolated find	Early Archaic indeterminate historic	E. Smith, E. Hartsay, L. Rumbley	J.E. Granger and Associates, Inc.	September and October 2003	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf708	-	Smith et al. 2003 *report not found in OSA files	open habitation w/o mounds indeterminate historic	indeterminate prehistoric 1901-1950	E. Smith, E. Hartsay, L. Rumbley	Dr. J. Granger and Associates	Sept - Oct, 2003	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-
15Jf711	Skinner-Peyton House Site	none	prehistoric isolated find historic farm/residence	Middle Woodland 1851-1950	Anne T. Bader	Falls of the Ohio Archaeological Society	July 19, 2003	Volunteered report	inventory site	-
15OI110	-	none	historic farm/residence	1851-1950	Donald E. Janzen, Richard Stallings	Janzen, Inc.	March 1, 1986	Reconnaissance	NR status not assessed	-

Table 2. Summary of Selected Information for Previously Recorded Sites in Jefferson County. Data Obtained from OSA and May Contain Coding Errors.

Site Type:	N	%
Cave	2	0.28
Cemetery	17	2.35
Earth Mound	2	0.28
Historic Farm/Residence	104	14.4
Industrial	9	1.25
Isolated Find	2	0.28
Mound Complex	1	0.14
Open Habitation with Mounds	2	0.28
Open Habitation without Mounds	533	73.82
Other	13	1.8
Other Special Activity Area	2	0.28
Quarry	1	0.14
Rockshelter	4	0.55
Undetermined	21	2.91
Workshop	9	1.25
Total	722	100
Time Periods Represented	N	%
Paleoindian	5	0.53
Archaic	177	18.81
Woodland	114	12.11
Late Prehistoric	59	6.27
Indeterminate Prehistoric	396	42.08
Historic	186	19.77
Unspecified	4	0.43
Total	941*	100
Landform	N	%
Dissected Uplands	98	13.57
Floodplain	375	51.94
Hillside	42	5.82
Other	1	0.14
Terrace	105	14.54
Undissected Uplands	46	6.37
Unspecified	55	7.62
Total	722	100

**One site may represent more than one time period.*

Archaeological Site Data for Oldham County

OSA records show that prior to this survey, 92 archaeological sites had been recorded in Oldham County (Table 3). Over half of these (n = 54, 59 percent) are prehistoric open habitations without mounds with most of the remaining sites being historic farmsteads/residences (n = 22, 24 percent). Most of these sites were located in dissected uplands (n = 59, 64 percent) or floodplains (n = 15, 16 percent). The current project area is almost entirely in dissected uplands and hillsides.

Table 3. Summary of Selected Information for Previously Recorded Sites in Oldham County. Data Obtained from OSA and May Contain Coding Errors.

Site Type:	N	%
Cemetery	5	5.43
Earth Mound	2	2.17
Historic Farm/Residence	22	23.9
Open Habitation without Mounds	54	58.7
Other	1	1.09
Undetermined	8	8.7
Total	92	100
Time Periods Represented	N	%
Archaic	17	16.7
Woodland	7	6.86
Late Prehistoric	3	2.94
Indeterminate Prehistoric	44	43.1
Historic	30	29.4
Unspecified	1	0.98
Total	102*	100
Landform	N	%
Dissected Uplands	59	64.1
Floodplain	15	16.3
Hillside	3	3.26
Terrace	4	4.35
Undissected Uplands	10	10.9
Unspecified	1	1.09
Total	92	100

**One site may represent more than one time period.*

Map Data

In addition to the file search, a review of available maps at CRA was initiated to help identify any historic structures that may have been located within the project area. The following maps were reviewed. None of the historic maps showed structures being located in or immediately adjacent to the project area.

1858 Map of Jefferson County, Kentucky (Bergmann);

1912 Prospect, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS);

1931 Oil and Gas Map of Jefferson County, Kentucky (Kentucky Geological Survey [KGS]);

1932 LaGrange, Kentucky, 15-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS);

1937 Highway and Transportation Map of Jefferson County, Kentucky (Kentucky Department of Highways [KDOH]);

1942 General Highway Map of Oldham County, Kentucky (KDOH);

1951 Crestwood, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS);

1953 Highway and Transportation Map of Jefferson County, Kentucky (Kentucky State Highway Department (KSHD));

1955 Anchorage, Kentucky, 7.5-minute series topographic quadrangle (USGS); and

1955 General Highway Map of Oldham County, Kentucky (KSHD).

Survey Predictions

Considering the known distribution of sites in these counties, the available information on site types recorded, and the nature of the present project area, certain predictions were possible regarding the kinds of sites that might be encountered within the project area. Prehistoric open habitation sites without mounds were the primary site type expected, but historic residences were also considered a possibility.

IV. FIELD METHODS

This section describes the methods used during the survey. The entire project area was subjected to intensive pedestrian survey, which was conducted by walking parallel transects along natural contours. Steep sideslopes were inspected for natural benches and overhangs. Dirt roads and all exposed areas were walked and visually examined for indications of cultural material and features. Due to the lack of ground surface visibility, however, much of the project area had to be shovel tested as well. In all cases, shovel tests measured not less than 35 cm in diameter and extended well into subsoil. Shovel tests were excavated in levels. The plowzone or top zone was removed as one level. After being removed, 10 cm arbitrary levels were excavated. All fill removed from the tests was screened through .25-inch mesh hardware cloth, and the sidewalls and bottoms were examined for cultural material and features.

That portion of the project area where Site 15Jf271a was supposedly located per the OSA was not shovel tested since it was entirely disturbed by a water line. A dirt road located immediately adjacent to the water line outside the project area, but within the OSA site

boundaries, showed no evidence of prehistoric artifacts on the ground surface. As noted earlier, based on the original site form the actual site location was north of the project area and not in it, thus explaining the lack of artifacts.

V. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Note that a principal investigator or field archaeologist cannot grant clearance to a project. Although the decision to grant or withhold clearance is based, at least in part, on the recommendations made by the field investigator, clearance may be obtained only through an administrative decision made by the lead federal agency in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (the Kentucky Heritage Council [KHC]).

The records search revealed one previously recorded archaeological site within the project area, Site 15Jf271a. A review of the original site form, however, showed the actual site location as being well north of the project footprint. No evidence of the site was found within the project area either. In fact, no archaeological sites were identified during the course of the survey. Because no sites listed in, or eligible for, the NRHP will be affected by the proposed construction, cultural resource clearance is recommended.

If any previously unrecorded archaeological materials are encountered during construction activities, the KHC should be notified immediately at (502) 564-6662. Furthermore, if human skeletal material is discovered, construction activities should cease and the KHC, the local coroner, and the local law enforcement agency must be notified, as described in KRS 72.020.

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